

WASHINGTON.

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GEN. SHERMAN TO THE PRESIDENT—REVELATION
CONCERNING GEN. LEE—ALABAMA ELECTION
—GEN. BANKS' NEW BILL—THE PRESIDENT
AND THE BALTIMORE COMMITTEE—MARY-
LAND, COLORADO, ALASKA—THE JEFFERSON
DAVIS CAPTURE MONKEY—HANCOCK, WIS-
WELL, LOCKWOOD, HALL, SURREATT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE CHAIRMAN.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1862.

The President to-day received a letter from Gen Sherman to the subject of his assignment to the new command and his nomination to be Brevet General. The letter is dated the 14th inst., and came through the headquarters of Gen. Grant. Although your correspondent is not enabled to send a copy of the letter or its substance, yet he can say that the temper and phraseology are about what was predicted in these dispatches—respectful and courteous.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to admit Alabama, and gave notice that he should call it up to-morrow. He will then make a speech which he will refer to the numerous outrages that were committed upon negroes for voting at the late election. He has received a great number of letters detailing instances in which men were turned out of employment for voting. Ex-Senator Fitzpatrick declared that all his constituents were so frightened by the outrages that they refused to vote, and he was hiring them over again a few days afterward. Mr. Yates gave notice that he should call up the bill to admit Colorado to-morrow. The case of Senator-elect Thomas came up at 1 o'clock. Senators Howard and Beverdy Johnson made strong speeches, the former in opposition and the latter in favor of admission. In

the course of a spicy debate between Senators Johnson and Cameron, the latter said that while he was Secretary of War, early in 1861, an arrangement was made between Gen. Scott and Gen. Lee, in which the latter agreed to take command of the Union armies during the Rebellion, but that he soon afterward went to Virginia, ostensibly on private business, and did not return. In reply to a question, Mr. Cameron said that he did not know personally that Lee made this agreement, but he was quite positive it is, nevertheless, as he had at the time good reason to be informed on the subject. At 5 o'clock a vote was reached on Senator Reverdy Johnson's resolution to admit Mr. Thomas. It was defeated—Yeas 21, Nays 28. Senator Drake then offered a resolution declaring Mr. Thomas disqualified, and informing the Gov-

The following is the full text of Mr. Banks's net bill relative to the rights of American citizens abroad:

to be offered at sale earlier than the third and latest right of all nations to the property of the Government.

Whereas, The right of expatriation is the right of the citizen to leave his native country, to change his allegiance, and to seek the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, for the protection of which the Government of the United States is bound to afford him every aid.

Whereas, In the recognition of this principle this Government has received immigrants from all nations and treated them with the same consideration and protection.

Whereas, It is claimed that all such American citizens, with their descendants, are subjects of foreign States, owing allegiance to the Government of the United States.

Whereas, It is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that the claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed.

Be it enacted, That any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or denial of any officers of this Government, which declares, retracts, or denies the right of expatriation, or the right of the citizen to be consistent with the fundamental principles of the Government, and thereby

SEC. 3. That whenever it shall be duly made known to the President of the United States that any citizen of the United States is in violation of the laws of the United States in contravention of the intent and purpose of the act upon the allegation that naturalization in the United States does not appear to be in the best interests of the United States, the President may, in his discretion, cause any such citizen to be arrested and detained whose release upon demand shall have been unanimously delayed or refused, the President may, in his discretion, cause any such citizen to be deported from the United States, and may, in his discretion, today, any subject or citizen of such foreign Government who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the President may also cause any such information to be given to Congress of any such proceedings under this act.

The House Committee on Claims have had under consideration 150 cases of petitions, but have not reported on any important matter. In a few days, the Committee will report the awards for the capture of

Jefferson Davis, recommending a division of the \$100,000 reward into portions to each person entitled to pay, a sum about equal to the bounty paid to soldiers in the late war. The Committee are about ready to report on the claim of Bealls and Dickinson for a contract for granite work on the south end of the Treasury building.

The Committee on Accounts have finished their investigation of the charges against Col. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. They will report to the House, fully exonerating Col. Ordway. The

It is understood that a majority of the House Committee on Elections have about resolved to report in favor of Mr. Morgan's right to a seat in the House from the XVIIIth Ohio District. The seat was contested by Columbus Delano, Republican, on the ground that many votes were cast for Morgan by deserters from the army, who, under the laws of Ohio were disfranchised.

day a communication disclosing the names or titles of the persons who signed the petition to the President for a pardon to the notorious forger, Solomon Kohnstam. Among them are the names of Attorney-Gen. Stanbery, Judge Edwards Pierpont, ex-Senator Harrison, Senators Morgan, Conkling, Reverdy Johnson, Thayer and Nyce; Representatives Marvin, Hubbard, Chandler, Van Aernam, Taber, Burt, Van Hook, Grover, Humphrey, Hubbell, Raymond, Davis, H. Morris, Darling, Dodge, Bergen, Winfield, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Radford, and Goodyear of New-York; Se-

retary McCulloch, Messrs. James T. Brady, E. S. Vawter, Winkle, Aug. Schell, A. W. Hoffman, Wm. M. Evans, Gov. Fenton, Simeon Drawer, Mrs. Senator Douglass, Mrs. Moses Odell, Daniel Drew, and H. B. Clafin.

Information has been received here that General Meade will probably appoint a Board to investigate the facts in the alleged outrages and intimidation practiced by the late Rebel party in driving away the colored people from the polls in the recent Alabama election, and if the facts warrant it, he will direct that the polls be reopened in certain

Some time ago Gen. Hancock determined to remove the Street Commissioner of New-Orleans, who had the fault of having been one of Gen. Sheridan's appointees. Being full of the notion of recognizing the civil authorities, he did not remove the Commissioner.

Mayor. This latter officer referred the matter to the City Councils for investigation. They began to try the case, but after they had heard the prosecution, and were about hearing the defense, Gen. Hancock interfered, and removed the Commissioner, thus stopping any further trial. An appeal has been made against Gen. Hancock to Gen. Grant. The Street Commissioner's attorney had an interview with Gen. Grant's Chief of Staff to-day, and presented the facts to him.

independent Democrats who come here to take part in the selection of a place for holding the National Convention. The West is very numerously represented and it is probable that that region may be as strong as the North and East combined. The outside pressure upon the members of the national Committee.